MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2, 1846

THE CONSERVATISM OF THE FEDER

ALISTS. For some thirteen years past—ever since the have claimed to be the conservative party of the country. It was the device of the old federalists their progenitors. Of old, in the federal dictionary conservative policy signified the erection of a government ernment stronger than the deliberate will of the people. The principle was at war with all the best ele nts of our institutions. Yet in that harness the federal party lived and died. As is always the case with a principle wholly erroneous, when it reappeared in the next generation among the whige, i put on a baser form. Under the flag of conserve tiem, we have seen, in late years, the whige rullying to perpetuate the monopoly money power of a na-tional bank, after it had been avowedly turned as an engine of attack against our government. In the name of conservatism, the whige first sought, and are still seeking, to build up an oppressive scheme of sectional taxation to pamper a few privileged anches of industry, the gains of which, fro their very organization, must, as Mr. Webster clared in 1824, go mainly into the pockets of a few overgrown capitalists. In the of conservatism, the whige have proand advocated a distribution of the proof the public lands among the States; and under the same pretext, and from the same party, came the auggestion of an assumption of two he ns of State debt by the national govern ment. In the name of conservation the whige have and the federal party, declared to be essential to the due equilibrium of the co-ordinate branches of our ent. In the name of conservatism, the whige went through the saturnalian canvass of 1840 with all its monstrous and disgraceful debaucheries -its "availability" candidates-its songs and shoutings its log-cabins and its hard-cider ! the shapes assumed by the old federalists conservatism after its political metempsychosis mong the whige. The doctrine of the old philos opher was verified to the letter. The old error wa

There is not at this moment, throughout the who length and breadth of the land, one political faction. or one social heresy, however depraved or danger ous, of which the whigs do not seek the alliance, and upon which they are not pertinaciou ly urging the easiest terms of amalgamation hese factions, the abolitionists are the most desperate, numerous, and formidable. Yet, wherever abolition is most rank and rife, wherever it avows most boldly its resolves to break down the onstitution, and its purposes of disunion, there the whigs have been as a party most sedulous to encourage, to careas and to court it. In Onio, the whig governor, Bebb, boasts in his electioneering speeches, as we have already quoted them, that he was the first candidate for governor in that State, who ventured to stump the State on the principle of "EQUAL RIGHTS TO THE NEGRO !" In the same State, the whole whig party take the notorious Giddings into their full communion and fellowship, and set him down in their election returns as a good and true whig. In Micurean, Gordon, the whig candidate for Congress, parades his abolitionist purposes, and his palpable disregard of the compacts of the constitution as follows:

orn anew in a more degraded and bestial form.

All these things were put forth by the conservative

whige as the blossomings of the "green tree." Le

us see now what are the fruits which we are gather

"Any extension of slavery beyond the original limits thereof, (the thirteen States.) I consider not only UNWARRANTED by the constitution, but a VIOLATION of the compromise by which slavery was allowed to remain at all within the United States.

"So far as regards the trade or migration (of

slaves) between the States, the constitution has ex-parametry confided the power to Congress, with the limitation that it should not be exercised previous to ley, replies to the interrogatories propounded him the abolitionists, in affirmation of the constitutional right to admit States into the Union, irre-

spective of the question of slavery, and in full diswowal of the propriety of any interference by Congress in the removal of slaves from one State to other. In New York, it is well known how the whigs resorted to every form of appeal to the abolitionists in 1844, and how sternly the democrate refused to make such appeal. It is known, too how much the whigs rely upon abolition aid to deto-morrow. We need not speak in detail of the recent doings of the whigs in New England. The infamous bargain for abolition votes which put John P. Hale into the United States Senate—the oneering in Maine, upon whig invitation, of Hale and Giddings, and Hudson-the loud abolions of the whig State convention in Massachusetts, and its deliberate avowal that whig principles on the whole subject of human m, are identical with the principles of the "liberty party"-alf these things we have set before our readers in detail, and in the words of the whigs themselves. We have also given the deliberate approval of them by the national whig organ at Washington. And now, most strange of all, w hear from the far south, that this deliberate incorpoforms of abolitionist fanaticis into the whig creed of the north, receives, at least, the qualified encouragement and approbation even of last number which we have received of the Mobile Journal-a paper which, as whigh and democrats south, whom party spirit has not maddened into a

"With these giaring facts—the question of the people of the south to consider, is not how many anti-slavery men have existed in this or that party, so long as the slave question was not made an issue. We hear southern whigh lament every day, that it it in 1844. Some of these men do not rightly con-sider what they say. The whig party of the north is attempting it again; and whenever it succeeds in any ping it again; and what parry of the north ping it again; and whenever it succeeds in any hear expressions of general delight among the the south. They shouted over its success in imposite—they were overjoyed at its success in they defend and approve the scheme, openly laid he same object in Massachusetts. If warned of to come from this unholy coalition they have better to them have they have the avils to come from this unnoty continue and part nothing better to throw back than a senseless taunt, such as we quote at the head of this paper from the Advertiser, that there must be a good many 'loco-

security of his home, and the sanctity of his hearth-

Can such things be, and at the south too? Then, indeed, must we say in the bitter sincerity of our hearts that the giant of party rage has become utter-ly mad and eyeless, and that already his fatal hand name. s laid heavily upon the sacred pillars of our Union. And all this, be it remembered, is the ens to shake the constitution itself—but there is a boasted conservation of the conservative party of fanatic abolitionism affoat in the north, which strikes

a legal and constitutional manner, is not to be ques tioned. But the anti-rent party is, and has been for Tho force, and in this purpose they have slain more than one agent of the law, with its process in his hands, by DELIBERATE AND WILFUL MURDER! The whigh party, of New York, in their convention at Syra cuse, in full view of those facts, chose John Youn o be their candidate for governor, on the groun that he was a whig anti-renter, and could comman the majority vote of the whig anti-rent district! The anti-rent convention adopted this whig nomination and made him their nominee. The same anti-ren convention proffered their support to the democrat minee for licutenant governor, and-mark the weffer. Yet in the face of these facts the nation whig organ at Washington, is ignorant enough, o owing comment upon a paragraph from the Alex

"We find the annexed paragraph in the Alexandria Gazette; but, as we have seen no notice in the government paper here of such an insult to its party, we should doubt its accuracy, were it not so evidently authentic. The Union has been trying to persuade its resilers that Mr. Young was the candidate of the anti-renters:

of the anti-renters:

"Showing Hands.—The Albany 'anti-renter,' the organ of the rabid thorough-going anti-renters, in out strongly in favor of electing Silas Wright, insisting that from him the anti-renters have much to hope, from John Young nothing; and the editor makes no secret of the fact that he has a personal interest in defeating the whig candidate. Elect John Young, he says, and the 'anti-renter' ceases to exist." "—Alexandria Gazette.

As the best reply to this, we insert the following paragraph from that sound democratic journal, the Albany Atlas. The "third district" thus bragged pon by the Evening Journal, (the whig organ at

"CALCULATIONS OF THE WHIGS .- Let the city of

"This is the brag of the reckless gamblers of the Journal school. It is a key to the nomination of John Young, in the face of the public sentiment of his own party, and against the original preferences of three-fourths of the State convention which nominated him. It was in this desperate venture that Fillmore was thrown overtoard, and John Young juggled out a whig nomination, and then smuggled through an anti-rent convention afterwards. It is a calculation that is at the base of the whole fabric of whig hopes."

Such are the beauties of whig conservatism With "the Union" for its motto, it joins with abo tionism, phrenzied to break up the Union; and with "law and order" on its banners, it opens its arms to a faction which murders sheriffs, when with legal warrants in their hands, they attempt to

One other instance of whig conservatism, th last, and perhaps the strongest, and we have done Of late, the leading organs of the whigs have shown heir conservative spirit towards our own institutions, by steadily advocating the cause of foreign ations, in our international controversies. It was o in Jackson's time, in the case of our claim upon France. It was so all through the recent Orego iscussions. Especially was it so when whig oppo ition came in to the aid of French and English inrigue, to prevent the aunexation of Texas. Here deed, the whig conservatism had a double object n view. On the one hand, it was conservative in heir view, to help the foreign plotters against the growing strength of our confederacy; and on the other hand, it was, in the whig judgment.

vastly conservative to withhold the shield of our onstitution from the newly acquired freedom of an nfant republic, and thus to substitute on the North American continent a diplomatic system of relation with its border forts and border custom-houses and almost inevitable collisions and hostilities in the place of that confederate system in which our father saw the sheet anchor of the domestic peace of this punrter of the globe. But most of all, in our war rith Mexico, has the conservative spirit of the whigs found occasion to display itself. To pu their own government in the wrong-to abuse the war as unconstitutional and aggressive—to stigma-tize those who carry it on as "lawless men," and tself as a "rapine"-to predict disaster and embar assment for us-to raise prematurely territoria uestions which can be adjusted only by the const. tutional authorities of the country—to scan the proclamations of our officers issued in their oment of victory, and intended to tranquil ize the regions which they have conquered with the patriotic purpose of picking out, here and there, a phrase upon which to ground at least an Assis that the officer may have been led to transcend, in some slight degree, and with such a purpos in view, his authority under the constitution of the United States; and, in one word, to do their utmost advocates of the Mexican cause and Mexican inter-

atism of the whigs! Upon as good, or better reasons, did the conser vatism of 1812 enter upon its Hartford conventio eliberations, after having first proclaimed it "unfi and unbecoming, in a moral and religious people, rejoice at their country's victories in such a war! That elder conservatism, in its day, was beate down, and left our republic erect and honored, pro pressive and free! So will it be, too, with this se and-hand whig conservatism, which thus prostitut sacred name to the basest uses of faction!

ests: all this, in conjunction with abolition and anti-

entism, makes up the new-fangled patriotic conser

THE UNION-IT MUST BE PRESERVED. The friends of the United States are not aware of the lesigns that are formed and the preparations that are making to strike directly or indirectly at the Union some of the southern whigs themselves! In the very Several of the northern whigs are seeking a coalition with the abolitionists. Instead of rebuking that neddlesome and fanatical spirit which would destroy well know, never speaks at random—we find the all the compromises of the constitution, and pros-following most alarming passage. We commend it trate the edifice of the Union itself, they are striving every man at the to obtain the votes of the abolitionists for the whigh andidates. The editor of the New York Tribun suicidal recklessness of all those dearest interests will not deny this to be their game. He has said, which belong to the safety of his property, to the that if the abolition vote had been united on the whig candidate in 1844, instead of running for hird party, Mr. Clay would have been elected. Mr Webster attempted to persuade this third party in 1844 to drop their own flag, and vote with the whigs. They are making the same effort again. They will attempt to bring the abolitionists into the whig ranks and for this purpose they are coming more and more into the demands of the abolitionists—encouraging the overtures of such a go-between as John P. Hale-inviting him to address the whige of Boston at Faneuil Hall-passing strong and threatening resolutions against slavery and the south. They are now hinting that they prefer a presidential candidate from the non-slaveholding States; and the distinguished whige of the south may as well hang their harps upon the willows at once. Such at least are the present signs of the times. With this view, the "organ of foreign influences and of factious fanaticism," in this city, dare not rebuke the abolition spirit. So far from it, it is attempting to throw around the abolitionists the mantle of Jefferson's

boldly and undiaguisedly at the Union itself. It is rarely indeed that we open the pages of Garrison's deed, one of these letters stated that he was too sick tions, whose aid these conservative whigh are now Liberator, which, of itself, is scarcely worthy of seri- to take part in the action. This is clearly a m courting, stands that association banded against the ous consideration; but the number of Friday last, lays take. General Taylor, in his letter of the land laws of the State of New York, and known as a singular document before its readers. It is the last tember, uses the following explicit language:
the anti-rent party. That there is something to be advice, perhaps the last writing, of Thomas Clark "I need hardly add, that the conduct of our tro reformed in these laws, and that the democratic par- son, whose labors in arresting the African slave

ty is eager to effect such just and salutary reform in trade are so well known in England. It appears, that Garrison, and the well-known Ge tioned. But the anti-rent party is, and has been for Thompson, and Frederick Douglass, the furyears, avowedly arrayed to put down the law by tive slave from Maryland, paid a visit to Thompson, and Frederick Douglass, the furyears are shown in the same of the as Clarkson, in September last; on parting with them, he handed to Garrison and Thompson a paper giving his "last and mature thoughts on the subject of American slavery, and especially on the subject of a dissolution of the Union." Mr. Clarkson was then in the 87th year of his age. Garrison puts forth this extraordinary paper in his "Lib- army, whose duty it is to see much of the field of trator," and endorses it, of course. It gives the ubstance of his conversation with "a number of actor of his letter. He mentions in high, and no doubt merican gentlemen, who were in London some just terms, the active services of Gen. Twiggs, in ne ago," whose names are not given, but who do these memorable engagements: not seem, if we may judge by this sketch, to have stood up as strongly and clearly as they might have lone, by the institutions and by the Union of their country. The great object of Mr. C. is to carry out the familiar slang of the northern abolitionists, "No union with slaveholders." He attempted to convince his American visitors, that the north would be much happier, if entirely disconnected from the south; that they would be stronger, wealthier, more respected and powerful abroad, more religious and moral at home. Mr. C. contends that slavery is the mother of infidelity, and is so grossly ignorant of the condition of the southern and western States, that one would fr suppose they were destitute of religion, had few eting-houses, and no independent ministers smong them; and that, if they were separated from the non-elaveholding States, they would scarcely have strength enough to defend themselves against their own slaves, much less to make any efficient defence in case of war with the other States, or with a foreign nation. The number of bells which flo ed on the air of this metropolis on yesterday's Sabbath, attests the extent of her religion; and the noble volunteers from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missis he seat of government in New York,) is made up of sippi, Louisiana, and Baltimore and Washington are irresistible evidences of the military strength which they contribute to the Union. But we for bear to dwell upon this theme. Heaven forbid that

> mischievous schemes are on foot in the north. As we write, we think ourselves bound to notice new scheme which is said to be in agitation in re lation to this District-bordering, as it does, on two there may be some mistake in these statements but we think it our duty to submit them for th information of others, and to protest against the whole scheme. As the National Intelligence may know more about it than we know, we "ask fo

we should ever come to "calculate the value of the

our beloved country will suffer most by its dissol

tion. We throw out these statements merely

show what gross ignorance is entertained abroa

about the character of our institutions, and wh

noble Union"-much less to say, which portion of

Liberty PAPER AT WASHINGTON CITY.—Our readers will remember, many of them, that this project occupied a considerable share of attention a the anti-slavery convention in this city in December 1844. Many then were in favor of such a move and seemed to think that a great amount of good might by its means be accomplished, and a power ful influence be exerted in behalf of crushed hu-manity in the person of the southern chattel Whether this meeting in 1844 was the first to aug Whether this meeting in 1844 was the first to auggest the idea, we do not remember; but the subject
has been brought up at intervals ever since. At the
"northwestern liberty convention," held in Chicage
last June, a committee of five was appointed to consider the matter and take such preliminary steps
as would result in the establishment of such a press
should it be deemed expedient.

A late number of the Western Citizen contains a
scoot from this committee subtractions the follows.

should it be deemed expedient.

A late number of the Western Citizen contains a report from this committee, embracing the following plan, drawn out at some little length. That the advancement of the anti-slavery cause demands such an organ; that its expenses, at least for a year or two, will necessarily much exceed its income; that \$5,000 be raised by contributions, to be put into the hands of Lewis Tappan, of New York, as trustee, to meet any deficiency arising the first three years; that Dr. Balley, of Cincinnati, be the editor and proprietor on these terms, as he has consented to be; that John G. Whitter in the literary and Amos A. Phelps in the religious departments, be assistant editors; that subscriptions of the amount of \$5 and upward be solicited for this purpose, to be sent to Mr. Tappan, and acknowledged in the Emancipator; and designating the following names who are requested to act as agents.

Maine—Austin Willey, Hallowell.

New Hampshire—Hon. Joseph Cilley.

Vermont—Rodney V. Marsh, Brandon.

Massachusetts—James G. Carter, Lancaster.

Rhode Island—William Alpin, Providence.

Connecticut—Francis Gillette.

Eastern New York—Lewis Tappan, New York.

Western New York—Lewis Tappan, New York.

New Jersey—John Grimes, Boonton.

Eastern Pennsylvania—William Elder, Philadelphis.

Western Pennsylvania—John A. Wills, Pitts-

Western Pennsylvania—John A. Wills, Pitte rg. Northern Ohio-L. L. Rice, Cleveland.

Northern Ohio—L. L. Rice, Glevenau.

Southern Ohio—Thomas Heaton.

Northern Indiana—E. B. Crocker, South Bend.

Southern Indiana—H. W. DePuy, Indianapolis.

Illinois—Olando Davidson, Chicago.

Michigan—Charles H. Stewart, Detroit.

leloit.
Lowa-Aaron Street, Salem, Henry county.
District of Columbia—J. Bigelow, Washington.
Maryland—J. E. Snodgrass, Baltimore.
Keatucky-Henry Needham, Louisville.
Eastern Tennessee—John Aiken, Cloyd's Cree

ount county.
Western Tennessee-Wm. Wyatt, Fayetteville

Carolina-Hugh M. Nisbet, Torbit Alabama—J. Caskey, Gaston, Sumpter county.

Alabama—J. Caskey, Gaston, Sumpter county.

Missouri—Henry Smith, St. Louis,

Georgia—John R. Dow, Augusta.

Mississippi—John Caughey, Storkville.

Mississippi—John Caughey, Storkville.

New Movement—The "liberty party" are about to establish a newspaper at Washington, to operate on a great scale. John Q. Adams, Mr. Giddings, and all the great spirts, are said to be interested. The plan is to raise a fund by subscription, of \$20,000 c year, for three years, which, it is thought, will be sufficient. A considerable portion of this large sum, we are told, is already pledged.

[Baltimore Clipper.

(We shall be happy to hear that the scheme ! been abandoned. It bodes no good to the Unio Each State ought to be permitted to manage as na in its own way-parti plarly one so delicate, and so sensitive as this per liar institution.]

ACCOUNTS FROM THE ARMY. the absence of the official despatches, we tinue to lay before our readers the private letters from the troops, which are pouring into the news papers. There is something new in all them—or some fact which presents, in a neorilliance of the whole achievement. What Mr Poinsett says in his "Notes on Mexico," of th officers of the navy, is equally true of the knights o the army: "As no two men represent what they have seen in the same manner, and few even observe the same things, it is amusing to compare their several accounts of the places they have visited." We only regret that the correspondents from the camp or their publishers in the cities, do not sometime keep back reflections which are calculated to wound the feelings of some, and produce a feud with There are laurels enough for all

Among the letters which we lay before our res ers this evening, are two from General Butler of Kentucky, and from Col. Campball, of Tennessee; both gallant and glorious spirits, who have stampe their name upon the battles of Monterey.

Gen. Twiggs has not so often been in the letters of the day as his merits deserve. In-

The part which each corps contributed to the successes of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divisions, In must express my obligations for the efficient support which they have rendered—particularly so to Brigadier General Worth, whose services from his detached position, have been most conspicuous."

THE DAILY UNION

gentleman of Washington, from an officer in the with energy. sattle, and whose intelligence is shown by the char-

From an officer in the comp of Gen. Taylor to brother in Washington. CAMP BEFORE MONTERET,

I have written to you several hasty letters of our proceedings in this quarter; and as a mail has been established between this and Camargo weekly, I again avail myself of the present respite to write

On the 19th inst., our advance, when within about a mile of Monterey, was fired upon by the batteries of our enemy, which certainly was the most conclu-sive proof that they had no idea of our entering the sive proof that they had no idea of our entering the city with their free will. So after drawing the free from one or two other points of the city, we encamped at this place, being about three miles distant, when the necessary preparations were made to attack Monterey. The same evening a company of dragoons, Capt. Graham's, made a reconnoisance to the south of the city by which we learned the position of certain works, and that an attack could be made. The 20th was still occupied by making additional reconnoisance in other directions, and by the 2d division of (Gen. Worth's) the army making a detour to the northern part of the city, and in the the 2d division of (Gen. Worth's) the army making a detour to the northern part of the city, and in the latter part of the day by a demonstration of a portion of the army in front of the city, which had the effect of disclosing some of their marked works, and the firing of their cannon continued some time after dark. On the 21st every body was edger for the fray, so after a good and hearty breakfast, so air as I was concerned, we advanced towards the towards the towards and destructive cross fire, and successed, after about four fours of the hardest fighting, in taking two of the ensury's forts together with several pieces of cannon. Our loss this day was considerable. The cavalry not being of any service against stone walls, were or

my's forts together with several pieces of cannon. Our loss this day was considerable. The cavalry not being of any service against stone walls, were or dered to work their way towards Gen. Worth on the north; but since his passage through a gorge of the mountains, the enemy had established a battery which in part precluded us from joining him; and even if we had, our services could have been but of little utility, as the enemy were so fortified, and skilfully too, that, as avalry, we could net have operated. However, we took station on the road leading to Montclova, just out of range of the shot from the Bishop's Palace and a fort in our front and right; capturing several of the Mexicans who at from the Bishop's Palace and a fort in our front and right, capturing several of the Mexicans who attempted to escape by this route. It may be as well to inform you that in rear of the city rises a succession of mountains, on the left or south was Gen. Twiggs, on the right or north was Gen. Worth, and in the front was the residue of the army—Major General Taylor everywhere. So that you perceive no chance was left for their escape; for they too well knew that the moment they met us in open field, their chance was hopeless. Whilst we still occupied our station above indicated, we had the pleasing satisfaction of seeing the troops of Gen. Worth carry by storm two of the enemy's works, in position, too, where it seemed almost a hopeless effort; , where it seemed almost a hopeless

carry by storm two of the enemy's works, in position, too, where it seemed almost a hopeless effort; being on the highest points above the city, and sufficiently high to have wearied some of our most noted predestrians—these points carried, our fedance was enhanced greatly. The troops occupying their position this night, except those who makes the fedal of the city, piquets and videttes being all sufficient during the night.

22d, after breakfast, we again-advanced to wards the town, when the proceedings of the day before were enacted—our troops in the lower part of the town doing all that could be those, and gradually advancing into the city. Those in the upper part, from their position, having at daylight this morning carried by storm another height from the enemy, and also catabilished a battery opposite the Bishop's Palace, and by 3 o'clock this day was in possession of all the enemy's batterices of any consequence, and their own guns playing upon them from these heights.

23d, a battery was established by direction of Gen. Worth on one of the heights in rear of the city, which must have done great execution, as well as the large guns from the palace, and this evening the enemy were closely confined to the main plaza of the city, and one fort, one of our large mortars, together with ammunition, having share day been sent to Gen. Worth under escort of the dragoons. The 24th, the enemy middle over tures, and of the related your real ready informed. Too much praise

together with ammunition, having this day been sent to Gen. Worth under escort of the diagoons. The 24th, the enemy made overtures, and of the result you are already informed. Too much praise cannot be given Gen. Worth, for he has most certainly re-established himself in public favor, and all those whose ready pens condemned his former course, should now be ready to acknowledge his merits and worth. His skill in conducting all his attacks cannot be better shown than by his slight loss, although opposed by overwhelming numbers. Although the dragoons had but little to do with fighting, they were constantly in the saddle, and when not employed on other duty, had to seek for our dead and wounded as well as keep off such of the enemy's lancers, whose temerity would lead our dead and wounded as well as keep off such of the enemy's lancers, whose temerity would lead them near our lines; and this, too, in the face of two batteries which kept up a constant cannonade at us; but as our men were well scattered, and had become such "artful dodgers," that the dragoon loss is only one horse killed; one man wounded, and one horse. The accuracy with which one of these batteries fired their 12-round grows was such that tteries fired their 12-pound gues was such that

batteries fired their 12-pound guns was such that hardly a brigade entered or came out of town, when relieving or relieved, but what they lost one or more men, and a horseman had to run the gaundet when passing to and from camp.

The enemy's force must have been, at the least, 10,000, and some fifty pieces of cannon, us near as I can make it. Our strength could not have exceeded 6,000. The loss of the enemy is considerable—ours must be about 500 killed, wounded, and missing. Amongst the officers killed are Major Barbour, Captains Morris and Field, and Lieuts. Irwin (adjutant) and Hazlett, of the 4th infantry; Lieuts. Hoskins and Woods, of the 4th infantry. Wounded, Major Lear, badly, and Captain Bainbridge, slightly, of the 3d; and Lieut. R. H. Graham, of the 4th infantry. Lieut. Col. Watson, of the Baltimore battalion, is also numbered among the killed.

Our general has published an order of congrat ation to the army upon our triumph. I send here with a copy as it mry not be uninteresting to you.

A very intelligent correspondent from a wester State sends us a criticism upon a communication rom "A South Carolinian," in last Saturday's Naonal Intelligencer. He will excuse us from publish ing it, because the "Mexican organs," like the Naonal Intelligencer, would be sure to pervert its puroses, so as to make capital for their allies in Mexico. The querist in the Intelligencer asks "What shall we do with Mexico?" By Mexico, it is presumed, he means ALL Mexico, embracing the capital-"the hall of the Montezuman" as it has fancifully been called-not simply the smaller part we fully been called—not simply the smaller part we have larged taken, but the much larger portion of the empire, where our eagles have not yet extended their wings. This question, then, is rather reversing the famous rule of Mr. Glasse, which advises the ell to be caught before it is cooked. If the South Caroling on the south of the south careful in the south care of the south car Carolinian will help us first to take Mexico, we will then tell him what we will do with it to secure us an honorable and a permanent peace with Mex-

We regret that we cannot publish the present roduction of our own correspondent; but we should e happy to hear from him upon some other subject.

The Intelligencer is pleased to say, this morning that we have "at last been shamed into a promise to republish its misstatement of Mr. Jefferson views respecting abolition. We intend to publish this article when it shall be convenient, in order to expose more fully the course which that journal has seen fit to pursue in relation to the alliance between the abolitionists and the whigs of the north. But we wish it to be fully understood, that we shall not do this because of any claim which the Intelligencer may put forth to have the article appear in our columns. We have already published at length the Intelligencer's restatement of its positions. This of course is all that we can fairly be required to do The Intelligencer is therefore gready mintaken in supposing that shame has anything to do with our purpose in its publication. When published, it will seen to bear out fully all that we have said of it;

and then, in view of the Intelligencer's vehement and reiterated charges against us of misrepresentation we shall leave our readers to judge where the shan of the transaction really lies.

Col. Morgan, the gallant colonel of 2d regiment of Ohio volunteers, writes from Camargo on the 22d September, before he had heard of the victory at Monterey, that "if Mexico will not make a favora ble peace, our government must push on the wa

"This is a glorious country—the greatest in world. Two crops of corn, melons, potatoes, and believe, of everything that grows in this climate, can be raised in a year. During the hot season, th heat of the sun is intense from 9 s. m., to 4 p. m. but the nights and mornings are unequalled. You would be surprised at the barbarism of the Mexicans. They have educated people among them, but he mass are serfu."

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. Benjamin B. French, esq., was elected an alder-men from the fifth ward in this city on Friday last, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the resignation Alderman Beck.

OFFICIAL.

U. S. TRANSPORT, LEXINGTON, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 11, 1846 Sin: The Lexington, under my command, arrive

After taking on board water and other neces ries, I shall proceed forthwith in further prosecu-tion of your orders. It affords me pleasure to state that my own ship's company, as well as the troops embarked as supernumeraries, are in good health, and that the greatest harmony subsists between the

the two services.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. BAILEY,
hip Lexingt (Signed) F. BAILEY, Lt. Com. U. S. ship Lexingto To the Hon. Geo. BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy.

The following convention has been tra mitted to the Navy Department. From this, it appears, that an armistice has been concluded between Gen. Rosas and Gen. Oribe; and that there is every prospect of peace being restored between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. We may not only congratulate both States on the termination of the caamities of war, but all commercial nations on the estoration of the blessings of peace and of commerce Proposals and basis of negotiations offered to Governo Rosas by the governments of England and France.

1st. The governments of France and England, y common consent with Governor Rosas, will prosure a suspension of hostilities between the Orie orces of the city of Montevideo and the country. forces of the city of Montevideo and the country.

2d. The armistice obtained, the two plenipotentiaries will request of the government the disarming of all foreigners who are armed in Montevideo, as well as in any other point of the territory.

3d. Simultaneously with the disarment of the foreigners, Governor Rosas will withdraw all the Argentine forces from all and every point of the territory.

4th. Immediately after the execution of the two previous articles—that is to say, the disarming the foreigners and evacuation of the territory—the blockade of the Argentine ports shall be raised, the island of Martin Garcia to be delivered to the Argentine government, and also the vessels of war which were captured, all in the same state in which they were found, as far as may be practicable, and the Argentine flag to be saluted with twenty-one guns; the merchant vessels captured by either party shall be reciprocally restored to their owners.

5th. It is admitted that the navigation of the Parana river is considered interior navigation, subject only to the regulations and laws of the Argentine republic so long as it occupies the two margins of that river.

e that river.

6th It is acknowledged and understood that the Argentine republic possesses free and unequivocal rights in peace and war which correspond to any other state, and, although the circumstances which obliged the two intervening powers temporarily to interrupt the belligerent's rights of that republic, it is admitted that the principle on which they acted would be equally applicable to England and France under similar circumstances.

7th. An election shall take place in the Oriental state to fill the presidency of the republic, with entire subjection to the constitutional laws of the country, without compulsion of any class, or from either any of the result of such election.

8th. A general amnesty, reciprocal and complete in persons and property, acknowledgment of the rights of all foreigners, doing justice to their founded reclamations. The amnesty is not to be an obstate, if any Argentine emigrant residing in the Banda Oriental gives unto General Rossa just cause of complaint or compromise by their conduct the

The new rifle regiment organizing at Jefferson Barracks, have been ordered to point Isabel, from whence they will proceed to reinforce Gen. Taylor. Orders have been received by Major Burdbridge to r departure.

[St. Louis Reveille, Oct. 25.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 25. FROM BRAZOS.—The ship Clinton arrived yeste day from Brazos Santiago, where she landed a cor pany of sappers and miners, 75 in number, fro New York.

New York.

The ship John Holland, Capt. Henderson, arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 17th instant, with troops from New York. The steam-schooner Florida had been aground on the bar at Brazos, but got off and sailed for this port, with a number of those wounded at Monterey on board.

THE GALE.—We are beginning to hear more of the effects of the gale. The ship Silas Holmes ar-rived yesterday from New York. She felt the gale on the 12th instant, and suffered no damage; but on the 20th saw a ship ashore between Key West and the Tortugas.

The Courier of last evening has the following paragraph in relation to the subject:

on board the Galveston, was caused by that torn do; but very little wind was blowing where t steamer lay. If this be so, Commodore Conne ships were safe from all damage."

The brig P. Soule, Capt. Delvaille, arrived at

evening.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages! HAVE on hand a large and handsome assortment of one and two-horse carriages, which I have advanced cash on, and must positively be sold to close. Great bargains may be expected, such as never have been offered before. Those in want will find it to their advantage to give me a call early, as they will soon be gone

Light Rockaway barouches, for four persons Buggies with and without tops.
Square carriages for six persons; very light. Close conches, very light. Princton's Rockaway and Clarance carriages. Single and double harness, anddles, bridles, & Second-band, carriages. and double harness, enddles, bridles, &c. d-hand carriages taken in exchange, a

Between 9th and 10th atreets, Penn. Avenu Washington, D [Rockville Reformer.]

From our New York correspondent

New York, Oct. 31, 1846. The Tribune of this morning has the following extract of a letter from the city of Mexico, dated September 23, 1846:

"The proposition of the President of the United States for negotiating a peace will the first question considered by the Mexican junta.

"We have no doubt the consideration of the over cure by the junta will result in a consultation of a ommission to be appointed by the two powers."
It is to be hoped that the operations of Genera Taylor and the rest of our forces in Mexico wil nticipate the tardy action of "the Mexican junta;" or at least that the thunder of our cannon at the gates of their cities will precipitate the discusions of that body to a peaceful conclusion.

Our county meeting last night, to respond to State and county nominations, was a cheering dem-onstration—immense in numbers and full of enthu-

The following resolutions in reference to the ge ral government were adopted with a hearty unan

"Resolved, That the democracy of the city of New York regard with feelings of delight the fact that a democratic republican Congress have adopted a series of laws, carrying into active operation the great principles of free trade between the several na-tions of the earth. The tanif of 1846, the warehouse

great principles of free trade between the several nations of the earth. The tariff of 1846, the warehouse bill, and the independent treasury law, are the first fruits of the glorious victory which resulted in the elevation of James K. Polk to the presidency and of George M. Dallas to the vice presidency of the Union. These great measures will receive the warmest support of the American people.

"Resolved, That the democracy of the city of New York have unimpaired confidence in the President, James K. Polk; his whole course has received the approval of his republican friends throughout the country; his firm and determined support of democratic measures and principles, proves him to be a worthy successor of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Juckson, and Van Buren.

Resolved, That George M. Dallas, as Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, in giving his casting vote in favor of the tariff of 1846, has secured the confidence of the democracy of the school of Jefferson and Jackson. All true democrate will sustain the man who supports principle without reference to his individual interests?"

all the costacies of type this morning results of the Maine election; which he rejoices have given the whigs a majority of the legislature. The Augusta Age, this morning received, classes the members elected thus: 57 democrats, 57 whigs, and members elected thus: 57 democrats, 57 whigs, and services.

The brig Mohawk, from Newfoundland, went ashore at Punta Fort, and was exposed to the heaviest part of the hurricane. The crew escaped by lest part of the hurricane. The crew escaped by lest part of the hurricane.

ppreciated by the sound democracy of the State. The Tribune, of this afternoon, gives it up that Cottrell has carried Yancey's district.

John H. Clarke was, on Thursday, chosen United States senator from Rhode Island for the six years from 1st March next. Whig, of course. R. C. Winthrop will have an opposing whig can-didate in his district—Charles Sumner of Boston, an

ardent and very able man. Winthrop, however,

This forenoon, the colored boy, George Kirk, was discharged fully and finally, and is now at large. The circuit judge, a friend tells me, decided our Stat aw in the premises, to be unconstitutional.

Intelligence from the North by to-night's

[Correspondence of the Union.] BALTIMORE, Nov. 2, 5 p. m.

we have had one of the most extensive storms of rain during the last forty-eight hours that has been experienced in this vicinity for some time. It has not, however, been accompanied with so strong an easterly wind as to drive the tide into our streets and warehouses. At the present time there is some signs of the storm breaking away over head, the arrived from New Orleansd having changed to the westward.

The eastern mail has arrived, though it brings n news of the slightest interest, except the election of the Hon. John H. Clarke, whig, from Rhode Island, to fill the place now occupied by Mr. Sim mons. Governor Dorr was the democratic candi-

I perceive, by a notice of the commit loans of Maryland, that the State interest due in April, which now remains out, will be paid in full on presentation at the Chesapcake Bank. The prospect of a full resumption of payment of our

coked for, she being full fourteen days out. The telegraph is, however, out of order, and her news

mills at \$5 374.

There is a fair supply of grain affoat to-day, bu Paragraph in relation to the subject:

"It is the opinion of nautical men of judgment and experience, with whom we have conversed, that the late gale, or rather tornade, did not extend as far as the station of the squadron off Vera Cruz. It is believed that the great swell experienced off Brazos Santiago, which prevented the mails from being put on board the Galveston, was caused by that torna-70c.; old yellow corn, 65 a 67c.; new white corn, 56 a 58c.; new yellow corn, 60 a 61c.; rye, 67 a 68c.;

at \$5 25 a \$5 31; on Saturday I quote the marke at \$5 37) per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from this port, safe, at \$5 371 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from this port, safe, at \$5 371 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from the port. Brown, arrived there on the sate of about 3,000 bbls., and 250 bbls. bakers' sth from this port. Whether she was injured in brands at \$5 44. Rys flour is held at \$4 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that the port. Whether she was injured in brands at \$5 44. Rys flour is held at \$4 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from the port. She was injured in brands at \$5 371 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from the port. She was injured in brands at \$5 371 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from the port. She was injured in brands at \$5 371 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from the port. She was injured in brands at \$5 371 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from the port. Whether she was injured in brands at \$5 371 per bbl. for good brands, with sales at that Havana on the 14th instant from the 14th instant less would be taken. The sales of grain during the njured.

There is a mystery about this business, but the week were large, and of wheat alone probably exmess we give has been in town since Thursday ceed 75,000 bushels, mostly for export.

At New York, on Saturday, the flour market though dull, was firm, and closed at \$6 for Genesee \$5 931 good Michigan, and Georgetown and How ard street dull at \$5 75.

MARRIED,
Thursday, the ville, Virginia, on Thursday, the ville, Virginia, on Thursday, the ville, Virginia, to Mrs. LUCY At Charlottaville, Virginia, on Thursday, the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wurre, Major JOHN H. BILLS, of Bolivar, Tennessee, to Mrs. LUCY ANN WOOD, daughter of Richard Doke, esq. of the former place. Masonic.—The annual meeting of the

Handsonic.—The and accepted Massons of the Darrict of Columbia, will be neld in the Masson Hall, E street, on Tuesday next, the 3d of November, at 10 o'clock, a.m. The officers and member of said Grand Lodge are fraternally requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order:

H. C. WILLIAMS, Oct 31—3t

EFFECTS OF THE GALE AT HAVANA-TREMEN DOUS LOSS OF SHIPPING-NINETY-TWO VESSELS SUNK, DESTROYED, OR OTHERWISE INJURED-FORTY OR FIFTY COASTING VESSELS WRECK D-GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The ship Clinton, Capt. Manson, arrived yester-day from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 18th instant. She carried out from New York one company of sappers and miners, 95 in number.

The ship John Holland, Capt. Henderaen, arrived at Brazos on the 17th inst. with troops.

The steam-schooner Florida had been aground on the bar, but had got off and sailed for this port, with a number of the soldiers who were wounded in the battle of Monterey.

attle of Monterey.

From the N. Orleans Delta, Oct. 24
FROM BRAZOS ST. JAGO.

The brig Cybelle, Capt. Merrill, arrived at Savan-nah on the 29th ult., bringing advices from Havana to the 20th. We are indebted to the Savannah

to the 20th. We are indebted to the Savannah Georgian for extras, containing the accounts of the effects of the dreadful gale of the 10th ult.

The recent gale, experienced all along the southern coast, was also felt with much violence at Havann, and did considerable injury to the city, and to the shipping in port. It was one of the most severe gales that has been experienced at that island for many wears past.

for many years past.

To Mr. Wella, the mate of the brig Mohawk, wrecked at Havana in the gale, who came passenger in the Cybelle, we are indebted for the following carticulure.

ger in the Cybelle, we are indebted for the following particulars:

During the hurricane in the city, there was danger from the large sheets of lead and tile pots blown down from the tops of the houses; these lay about in every direction, and were in many instances carried by the wind to a great distance. The beautful palmette, and other trees, which adorned the Garenoro square were broken and torn down, even the lamp posts, &c. The wind was strongest about 9 e-clock, at which time it shifted suddenly to the northwest, and blew with terrific violence. The arrest filled with dense clouds of "spoon drift," or sait spray, which it was impossible to face. This spray was carried for half a league into the country and deluged the houses, entering the crevices and flooding the streets. The surf and spray was seen to dash high over the lanterns of the light-house on the Moro caulte.

Many houses were blown down or usrcofed, and among them the Tacon theatre, which was partially surroofed and received other damage. The streets were nearly descried, except by occasional detachments of soldiers, ordered to different posts, to give

were nearly deserted, except by or ments of soldiers, ordered to differe

senate, in giving his casting vote in favor of the tariff of 1846, has secured the confidence of the dismocracy of the school of Jefferson and Jackson. All true democrates will seast ain the man who supports principle without reference to his individual intersects."

It was reserved for the name of Mr. Dallas to be received with an outburst of applause, which showed plainly that his "casting vote" has secured for him a stronghold upon the always honeat heart of the people.

The Baltimore Patriot figures up a whig majority in the total vote in Georgia, at the recent Congressional election there, by leaving out entirely the 5th district, (Lumpkia's,) where the democratic majority is no overwhelming, that though there were two democrate running, the whigs did not dream of starting a candidate. This is a truly whig fashion of cyphering out victories. Georgia will show, when the time comes, what sort of a majority she can give.

The youthful enthusiast of the Tribune goes into all the estacies of type this morning over the final results of the Maine election; which he rejoices have given the whigs a majority of the legislature. The Augusta Age, this morning received, classes the bodies were seen floating in the harbor in the different posts, of derect to different posts, of derect to different posts, of derect to different posts, to give massistance where it was needed.

The beautiful Passao, the fashionable drive and promenade of the citizene, suffered in its shrubs, trees, plants, and after the hurricane many were forcibly detained to assist in removing the rubbish and runns from the streets. An occasional detachments of slighters of the citizene, suffered in its shrubs, trees, plants, and after the hurricane many were forcibly detained to assist in removing the rubbish and runns from the streets. An occasional detachments of citizene, suffered in its shrubs, trees, plants, and after the churricane many were forcibly detained to assist in removing the rubbish and runns from the streets. An occasional election ther

The southern mail this afternoon brings most melancholy tidings of the effects of the late gale in the Gulf of Mexico and the surrounding waters.

The "Union's" forcible and earnest article, last Thursday, on our New York election, has been read with marked satisfaction by the democrate in this city. The aid rendered to the good cause by the "Union" since the nomination at Syracuse is fully appreciated by the sound democracy of the State.

The brig Mohawk, from Newfoundland, went sabore at Punta Fort, and was exposed to the heaviest part of the hurricane. The craw escaped by the support of

Frans were entertained regarding - veral vessels which sailed the day preceding the hurricans.

The governor had issued permission to such as had had their houses damaged, to rebuild with wood—a privilege heretofore denied under such cir-

wood—a privilege material to the suit the suit the lay following the hurricane, to estimate the damage ione. He was everywhere received with marks of respect by the citizens.

The captain of a brig, whose name we did not learn, died on the 13th, from wounds received distant the sule.

The hurricane commenced about 12 o'clock on the the 10th, and was at its beight at 9

the 10th, and was at its beight at 9 o'clock on the 11th.

Capt. Merrill reports the following vessels sunk, ashore, dismasted, &c., at Havana, in the hurricane of the 10th inst:

The barque Rapid, of New York, sunk at her anchors, has been got up, and would load in a few days, for New York.

Barque Iowa, of Baltimore, went ashore. Was got off after discharging, with little injury.

Ship Madeline, of and from New York; arrived on the 9th, sunk next day, and would be sold.

Ship Chide Harold, of New York, Crosby, from Guayaquil, badly damaged; was taking in cargo of sugar for New York.

Ship Madea, of New York, will be a total loas.

She was a new ship, about sixteen months old.

Ship Madiline, Shankland, of Philadelphia, just arrived from New Orleans—sunk.

Brig Echo, Smith, of Newport—aunk.
Brig Lisbon, of Newport, injured about \$1000.
Brig Mohawk, Crocker, sunk—cargo and yeasel
total loss—was sold for \$400.
Brig Oak, had been ashore on the rocks—lost her foremast and maintopmast.

Brig Willinoket, of Boston, badly damaged, having had her stern knocked off, probably would be

condemned.

Brig Titi badly damaged, had her side stove in and lost topmast. Was repaired and would sail in a few days for New Orleans.

Brig Cumberland, of New York, badly injured and was condemned.

Schr Planet, Jacobs, sunk, condemned, and sold for \$10

prospect of a full resumption of payment of our State interest during the present year is every day becoming more flattering.

The news by the Boston steamer is now daily looked for, she being full fourteen days out. The The brig Maria L. Hill, of Dennis, Capt. Chase,

telegraph is, however, out of order, and her news must come by due course of mail.

Howard street flour, in the Baltisnore market, is held at \$5 25 a \$5 31\frac{1}{2}\$, with small seles, and city mills at \$5 37\frac{1}{2}\$. A slip from the Savannah Georgian of October

29, contains a letter giving an account of a terrific hurricane et Havaria :

hurricane at Havana:

"Havana was visited on the evening of the 10th
with a terrific hurricane fur more destructive in us
effects upon the shipping in the harbor than in
'844. It lasted several hours. Out of 104 sailing 1844. It lasted several hours. Out of 104 sailing vessels, steamers, and vessels of war in that port all but 12 have been sunk, wrecked, dismasted, or otherwise injured; besides 40 or 50 consters destroyed. In the city and environs the injury to buildings, trees, &c., has been immense, and many lives lost. In some districts the damage both to the augar cane and buildings on the estates, has been immense; in others it has been somewhat lighter. The total diminution of the crop in consequence of this calemity will no doubt be very considerable, though we have not data now to make an estimate; much will depend on the weather for some weeks to come.

much will depend on the weather for some weeks to come.

"The greater part of the coffee crop has periahed, and almost all the plantation trees have been rooted up, and fields of rice destroyed; much suffering will be experienced, and imports of provisions from abroad will be required to a great extent.

"Our government have published an order permitting small foreign vessels suited for the consting trade to be transferred to the Spannish flag.

"No announcement has been made of any reduction of duties upon articles of necessity.

"Brig Venezuels, Fawler, lost both masts close to the deck.

"Intelligence has been received at Havana from Matanzas which says the gale was very severe but not so destructive to the shipping.

Female Union Benevolent Seciety will be held on Tuesday evening, November 3d, at half past seven o'clock, in the first Baptist Church, 10th street. Addresses by F. W. Thomas, esq., and other gentlemen may be expected. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order:

C. A. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICIAL Army Register—lexued from the Adjutant General's office, September, 1846;

F. TAYLOR.

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